

## Abolition.

This is a delicate subject, and we think ought to be as little discussed by the press as possible. We think it should only be "stirred" when sheer necessity demands it. But there are some occasions when we think it would be worse than folly in the conductors of the press, who ought to be the sentinels on the watch towers, to warn their fellow citizens of any threatened invasion of their rights, and against the introduction of any abuse in the social or political system. The word "Abolition" is becoming every day darker, and more ominous in its import; and its champions, the fanatics of the North, are every day more bold and reckless in their career. In the very first few days of the present session of Congress we see that arch fanatic and disunionist of the East, John Q. Adams, with hot haste, introducing a resolution to rescind that rule of the House which forbade the reception of abolition petitions. We see too, that that rule has been abolished! Time was, when we have no doubt, the abolition of this Rule would not have been cause of much alarm to the slaveholding States; but that time has gone past. Its duration for years past has been made a test question between the North and the South, or rather, between the Abolitionists of the North and the slaveholding interest of the South. Its abolition then at this late day, cannot but fill the minds of the South with gloomy forebodings. In another part of our paper, to which we call the especial attention of our readers, it will be seen that Massachusetts has thought proper to send into South Carolina a special agent, for the purpose of fomenting the already too much excited feelings of the South on this subject. It will be seen that South Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, has ordered this Abolition emissary to leave her territory. What will be the issue of all this, we are unable to say. We do hope for the peace and harmony of the Union, the matter will rest at this point.

## The Message.

The President's Message, which our subscribers in the country will this day receive in an extra, we had hoped to be able to spread before them this day week ago. We made every exertion to do so, but owing to the late period at which it arrived, as stated in our extra, we failed to get it ready for the mails.

The Message of President Tyler is a lengthy and well written document. As a state paper, it will bear a comparison in the dignity of its tone, the clearness and perspicuity of its style and appropriateness of its recommendations with the documents of a similar kind which have emanated from his predecessors in the Executive chair. A considerable portion of the message is devoted to the Texas question. In the main, we concur with Mr. Tyler in his views on this subject. At the close of the message, Mr. Tyler congratulates himself, and we think justly, that he has been sustained by the voice of the people in the constitutional exercise of the veto power. Surely it must now be apparent to every candid mind, that the bank veto, at the extra session, for which John Tyler was branded as a traitor, by the whigs, who elevated him to power, from one end of the Union to the other, was an exercise of that power purely in pursuance of the spirit of the constitution. There are many other things in this message about which we might say something, but as our readers will peruse it for themselves, we refrain.

## Plantation Melodists.

For the last three or four nights we have had a band of musicians in our town personifying as their leader "Mr. Crow" would say, the negro character. We had the pleasure of witnessing their performance on Wednesday night last, and we will say for them that they did the thing "right genteelly." Had our sides not been a little of the stoutest, we should certainly have come away considerably worsened.

We believe the whole audience was pleased with the night's entertainment, ladies and all, for east our eye where we would, every body was bursting with laughter. A good house is the best test of the merit of all such performances, and judging by this criterion this company must excel, for we understand it draws a "crowd" every night. They do or say nothing which can possibly offend the most delicate ear. We understand they are going to visit Charleston in a few days.

**North-Carolina Legislature.**—We did not receive our regular papers from Raleigh this week. Our latest intelligence of the proceedings of the Legislature is up to the 2d, except what we take from an editorial of the *Standard* of last Wednesday week, 4th inst.

In the House on yesterday, Gen'l Eringhaus introduced a bill concerning Sheriffs, Constables, &c., which was referred to the Judiciary Committee: Mr. Moore, of Halifax, a bill to make Real Estate Assets. This bill passed its first reading, and was advocated by Mr. Shepard, of Wake, Gen'l Eringhaus moved to have the bill printed, but it was decided, on motion of Mr. Shepard, to postpone the printing until the Committee had reported on it. The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee. Nothing of interest occurred in the Commons to-day.

In the Senate on yesterday, after the presentation of bills, petitions, resolutions, and the like, Mr. Waddell, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill recommending the cession to the United States of a parcel of land on the island of Portsmouth, in Carteret county, on which to construct a Marine Hospital. The bill proposes to cede 30 acres—

Mr. Hellen moved to strike out 30 and insert 2. Motion rejected—yeas 9, nays 39. Here an animated debate sprang up in which Messrs. Hellen, Waddell, Edwards, and Boyden participated, at the close of which the bill was put upon its third reading. Mr. Hellen again moved to amend the bill by striking out thirty acres and inserting five. Rejected. The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Jefferson introduced a bill to incorporate a Company to be styled the North Carolina Mining, Manufacturing and Land Association, to exist fifty years. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Boyden introduced a bill for the more special and equitable settlement of the estates of deceased persons. After the bill had been read, Mr. Edwards said it seemed to possess important and valuable features, and as it proposed a material change in the laws relating to the estates of deceased persons, he moved that it be printed; one copy for each member, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. By the permission of the Senate Mr. Boyden then went into an able and interesting explanation of the provisions of the bill, and pointed out the various evils it was designed to remedy. The bill was accordingly referred and ordered to be printed.

To-morrow is the day set apart by the two Houses for counting and comparing the votes for Governor.

## The Texas Question After the Election.

Our Whig opponents have charged the Democratic party with making the Annexation of Texas a hobby horse, on which to ride into power; and that as soon as the Election would be over we would virtually abandon it. Now, for our own part, and we believe all of our readers will agree with us, we say that no such motives induced us to take up and make this question one of the great issues in the recent contest. We have always considered the annexation of Texas as a question of the most vital importance to all sections and interests of the Union, but particularly to the South. The termination of the contest, and its glorious result, not only has not changed the views, or abated the zeal, of the Democracy of North Carolina on this subject, but has confirmed and stimulated their long cherished and often expressed wishes, to see that Territory once more re-annexed to this Country. There was not a single question discussed during the past campaign which was more openly advocated, nor which was more boldly avowed, by the Democratic party, from Maine to the Sabine, than the Texas question. Nor was there any of the Democratic issues, in favor of which the people, according to our humble opinion, have rendered a more decisive verdict than the one in point. Now, we think, is the time! now is the accepted hour, for the Representatives of the people of these United States to act, and act promptly on this all-important question. They are called on to do so by every consideration which can influence the agents of a free people to act. The instructions of their employers, delivered at the ballot box, call upon them to act. The rapidity with which the opportunity of consummating this much desired end is passing away, calls upon them to act. The vast and rapid strides which Abolitionism is making at the North, call upon the whole delegation from the South to adopt the most cordial and energetic co-operation, in whatever honorable steps may be taken by the Executive, for the re-annexation of Texas.

No man of common discernment, who has paid any attention to the "rise and progress" of this Northern fanaticism, can fail to see that the day is not far distant, when we of the South will be called to meet on the floors of Congress the invasion of our domestic institutions. How all-important, then, is it, that we should now, when we can strengthen our hands by the acquisition of this Territory, and thereby enable ourselves to meet the Northern Abolition disunionists, when the tug of war does come in the Federal Legislature. The people of Texas have awaited, in a spirit of patience, the decision of the American people. They are still willing and ready to join the fortunes of their young and beautiful country with the destinies of their father land; Mexico, from every thing we can gather, will not be so foolish, as she can possibly have no right, as to adopt any hostile steps to prevent the consummation of this all-important measure. Shall the people of Texas—be balked in their clearly expressed wishes? We confidently hope and trust they will not. Should they, posterity, through ages to come, will not fail to brand the present generation with a reckless and wanton dereliction of duty—a dereliction of duty, too, which, should the present opportunity be permitted to pass by, can never again be remedied.

## Democratic Meeting.

A called meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of the County of New Hanover, was held at the Court-house, in Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst.

On motion of William S. Ashe, Washington Collins was called to the chair, and James Garrison appointed secretary.

The following resolutions, embodying the objects of the meeting, were then put to the meeting by the chairman, and unanimously adopted:

By Wm. S. Ashe, Resolved, That the Democracy of New Hanover feel proud of the position assumed by our distinguished representative, Hon. James J. McKay, in the national councils, and reposing unabated confidence in his devotion to good sound Republican principles, we respectfully recommend to our friends throughout the district his re-election.

By D. Fulton, Resolved, That this meeting having heard that Mr. Polk intends passing through the Southern States, on his way to Washington City, a committee of three, be appointed by the Chair, to invite that distinguished individual to partake of the hospitalities of this place.

The Chair appointed David Fulton, L. H.

Marsteller, and James T. Miller, to carry into effect, the tenor of this resolution.

By L. H. Marsteller, Resolved, That the cordial and heart-felt thanks of this meeting be tendered to Hon. Louis D. Henry, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and his colleagues, for the able and patriotic manner in which they performed the arduous and responsible duties imposed upon them during the recent campaign.

By James T. Miller, Resolved, That although the Democratic party cannot claim for itself any credit in the elevation of John Tyler to the Chief Magistracy, yet it owes to him a debt of gratitude, for the independent and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Executive Department.

On Wednesday last, 11th inst., an Election was to take place in Pitt County for the Election of a Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. FOREMAN.

**Electoral College.**—The Electoral College of North-Carolina met in Raleigh on Wednesday the 4th inst., and of course cast her Electoral vote for Henry Clay.

**Congress.**—In our columns to-day will be found a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress up to the 5th, as late as has come to hand.

## North Carolina Legislature.

## SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 29, 1844.

The Senate met according to adjournment. After the reading of the Journals, Mr. Ennett, the Senator from Onslow, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the certificate presented by the Senator from Onslow on Monday the 18th inst., as well as the one presented by him this day, be referred to a committee of three, who shall inquire into the facts, and report to this House; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Ennett then said: Mr. Speaker, I feel it my duty to bring to the attention of the Senate a circumstance not only affecting my rights as a member of this honorable body, but as an individual. The fact is well known, that when I left home from the absence of the Sheriff I did not procure his certificate of my election. Indeed, I was advised that no certificate was absolutely necessary, since the fact of my election was notorious, & in many cases in both Houses members under such circumstances had taken and held their seats the whole session. That I had nothing to conceal in the matter is evident to this honorable body. The fact was communicated to several gentlemen of both political parties.

On Saturday previous to the meeting of the Legislature, after dark, a letter was handed to me at my lodgings. The person who brought it said he was in a hurry, and did not come in, nor did I know him. On opening the letter I found it only contained my certificate signed John A. Averitt. This was presented by me to the Senate. Since that time I have received a letter from the Sheriff inclosing my certificate. From this fact, and by comparison with the first one, I have reason to believe that I have been imposed upon; but I solemnly assure the Senate that I thought I was acting upon an authentic document when I presented on Monday the first certificate. This matter has been alluded to much to my prejudice by the press in this City and elsewhere; and I now rise, Sir, with the letter of the Sheriff and my certificate sent by him, which I present to the Senate and request that a Select Committee may be raised to investigate the facts. I am incapable, Sir, of conniving at any thing which I believe to be wrong, and as I have acted in good faith in this matter, I hope the Committee asked for will be appointed.

The Resolution was adopted, and the Speaker subsequently announced that the committee consisted of Messrs. Wilson, Francis and Hellen.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as the Senate's branch of the Finance Committee: Messrs. Dockery, Francis, Cameron, Wilson, Thompson of Bertie, Albright, Biggs, and Walker.

The Senate then balloted twice for a Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit. On the first vote the full number in both Houses was as follows: Gaither, 73; Bynum, 63; Francis, 14. On the second balloting Mr. Francis was withdrawn, when the Joint vote was as follows:

Burgess S. Gaither,	84
Jno. Gray Bynum,	73

Mr. Gaither having received a majority, was declared duly elected.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a resolution proposing to raise a Joint Committee of five on the part of each House to enquire into the expediency of forming a new Judicial District;—referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Worth a Joint Select Committee was ordered, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the expediency of requesting our Members of Congress to use their exertions to have the Branch Mint at Charlotte re-built.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Caldwell, relative to incorporating a town in McDowell county, and to the Dividing line between Rutherford and McDowell counties; by Mr. Whitehurst, from Citizens of Carteret county, praying that Ocracoke be attached to Hyde county; by Mr. Hayes relative to the Hiwassee road; by Mr. Clayton, relative to Free Schools; which were referred to appropriate Committees; and by Mr. Lord, relative to appointing Martin Josey a Justice of the Peace in Capt. Shinn's district, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill entitled "A Homestead Bill." The Speaker announced the bill to be on its first reading, when Mr. Shepard, of Wake, advocated the principle of the bill, and at the close of his remarks moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary committee.

The House then voted for a Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit—Messrs. John G. Bynum, Michael Francis, and Burgess S. Gaither in nomination. Mr. Keener, from the committee, reported that no one having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was no election. The name of Mr. Francis was withdrawn, and the two Houses again voted. Mr. Kirk, from the committee, reported that Mr. Gaither was duly elected.

Mr. Haughton introduced a bill for the relief and benefit of orphaned; Mr. T. H. Robinson, a bill for the establishment of a board of agriculture; which were referred to appropriate committees; and Mr. Regan a bill to prevent frivolous and malicious prosecutions, which was made the order of the day for Monday next.

The House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Boyden introduced a bill to prevent frauds in levying executions by a single magistrate upon lands, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under executions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the Senate adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met according to adjournment. But little of interest transpired to-day.

## SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill to attach a portion of the 69th to the 68th Regiment.—Read first time.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Guilford Gold Mining Company. Read first time.

The Speaker announced the following committees: On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Lunatic Asylum, Messrs. Boyden, Taylor, Pasture, Gwynn and Hargrave. On so much as relates to a Penitentiary, Messrs. Elliott, Hill, Moody, Walker and Bogle. On so much as relates to Agriculture, and a geological, mineralogical, and agricultural survey of the State, Messrs. Edwards, Halsey, Stallings, McMillan and Galloway.

On motion of Gen. Dockery, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to enclosing the Capital Square was referred to a Select Committee.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the Senate proceeded to vote for a Judge of the Supreme Court. Whole number of votes given in both Houses 155, of these Judge Nash received 132; Judge Pearson 19; four scattering. So Judge Nash was duly elected. A Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The Senate then voted for a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. The following is the Joint vote: David F. Caldwell 89; Augustus Moore 65; scattering 2.—So David F. Caldwell was duly elected.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced several committees, among them the following:

On the subject of an Asylum.—Messrs. Littlejohn, Philter, and Shaw.

On the subject of a Penitentiary.—Messrs. McLean, Souder, and Jackson.

Mr. Bruden introduced a Bill to prevent the levying executions upon growing crops until such crops shall be matured; Mr. Seales a bill to prevent the levying executions upon growing crops; and Mr. Moore a bill to locate the residences of the Superior Court Judges hereafter to be elected; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

No other business of importance was transpired.

The House then adjourned.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

(Compiled from our exchanges.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

Meeting of Congress.—This day being the commencement of the second session of the 28th Congress, a quorum of both Houses was found to be in attendance. In the House, the attendance was unusually large for the first day of the session. The usual resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses having assembled, they were ready to receive any communication he might make; and in the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations, to serve during the session. No other business of importance was transacted.

## Globe.

## SENATE.

Monday, December 2, 1844.

The second session of the 28th Congress convened to-day, in conformity to the constitution of the United States. At the hour of 12 o'clock, m., the Senate was called to order by Mr. Mangum, the President pro tem. A quorum of Senators answering to their names.

On motion by Mr. Huntington, it was Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate are assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

A message was received from the House by Mr. McNulty, their clerk, informing the Senate that a quorum of that body had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order by the Speaker. And a quorum of members answering to their names.

On the motion of Mr. Hopkins, the usual communication was sent to the Senate, announcing to that body, that a quorum of the House was in attendance, and ready to proceed with its business.

## ABOLITION.

Mr. Adams gave notice that he would, to-morrow, or some subsequent day, offer a resolution to rescind the 25th rule, which prohibits the reception of abolition petitions.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would, to-morrow or some subsequent day, ask leave to bring in a bill providing for the election of electors for President and Vice President on the same day in all the States.

## OREGON TERRITORY.

Mr. Duncan also gave notice that he would, to-morrow, or some subsequent day, ask leave to introduce a bill providing for extending the jurisdiction of the United States over the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Barringer gave notice that he would, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill providing for re-building the United States branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, lately destroyed by fire.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice that he would, to-morrow, or some subsequent day, ask leave to bring in a bill making a donation of land to the State of Illinois for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

## SENATE.

Tuesday, December 2, 1844.

Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to change the time of holding the Federal Courts in Kentucky.

A message in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by the hand of his Secretary, John Tyler, Jr., and read to the Senate.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Annual Message of the President having been received, read by the Clerk, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed, was committed to the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Wright of Indiana, gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Mr. Preston King gave notice of his intention, on some future day, to introduce a bill to reduce and regulate the rates of postage.

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll gave notice that he would introduce, at some future day, a bill to

amend the Naturalization laws of the United States.

The following is the resolution offered by Mr. Adams, rescinding the 25th (formerly 21st) rule, prohibiting the reception of abolition petitions:

Resolved, That the 25th standing rule for conducting the business of this House, in the words following:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The following is the vote taken on the resolution, (whigs marked with an asterisk, \*):

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott\*, Adams\*, Anderson, Baker\*, Bernard\*, Benton, Jas. Black, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Jeremiah Brown\*, Buffington\*, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Catlin, Clingman\*, Clinton, Collamer\*, Cranston\*, Dana, Darrah\*, Dean, Dickey\*, Dillingham, J. H. Duncan, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Fish\*, Florence\*, Foot\*, Fuller, Giddings\*, Byram Green, Grinnell\*, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin\*, Harper\*, Harper\*, Henley, Herrick, Hubbard, Hudson\*, Hungerford, J. B. Hunt, J. R. Ingersoll\*, Irvin\*, Jenks\*, Perley B. Johnson\*, Andrew Kennedy, John P. Kennedy\*, Dan'l P. King\*, Kirkpatrick, Leonard Lyon, McCauslen, McClelland, McDowell, Melville Marsh\*, Edward J. Morris\*, Joseph Morris, Freeman H. Morse\*, Mosley\*, Nes\*, Owen, Parmenter, Paterson\*, Pettit, Phoenix\*, Pollock\*, Elisha R. Potter\*, Pratt, Preston\*, Purdy, Ramsey\*, Rathbun, Ritter, Robinson, Rockwell\*, Rogers, St. John, Sample\*, Schenck\*, Severeance\*, Thomas H. Seymour, D. L. Seymour, Albert Smith\*, J. T. Smith, T. Smith, C. B. Smith\*, Stetson, Andrew Stewart\*, John Stewart\*, Tyler\*, Vance\*, Vinton\*, Wentworth, Wethered\*, Wheaton, John White\*, Benjamin White, Williams, Winthrop\*, William Wright\*, Joseph A. Wright, Yost—108.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe\*, Atkinson, Bailly, Barringer\*, Bidlack, Edward J. Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bowlin, Boyd, Milton Brown\*, William J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Causin\*, R. Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Chilton\*, Cobb, Daniel, Garrett Davis\*, J. W. Davis, Dawson, Deberry\*, Dromgoole, Dellet, Ficklin, French, Goggin, Grider\*, Haralson, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Jones, Preston King, Labranche, Lucas, Lumpkin, McClelland, McConnelly, McKay, Mathews, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Newton\*, Norris, Payne, Peyton\*, Reid, Redding, Relfe, Rhett, Rodney\*, Saunders, Senter\*, Simpson, Slidell, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stephens\*, Stiles, James W. Stone, A. P. Stone, Taylor, Thompson\*, Thompson, Tibbatts, Weller, Woodward, Yancey—80.

The following table shows the relative vote of each State on the resolution:—

Yea.	Whig.	Nays.	Whig.
Maine,	4	2	0
New Hampshire,	1	0	3
Massachusetts,	2	8	0
Connecticut,	2	0	0
Vermont,	1	3	0
Rhode Island,	0	2	0
New York,	19	7	2
New Jersey,	3	1	0
Pennsylvania,	6	13	2
Delaware,	0	0	1
Maryland,	0	3	0
Virginia,	0	0	9
North Carolina,	0	1	5
South Carolina,	0	0	6
Georgia,	0	0	5
Alabama,	0	0	5
Mississippi,	0	0	1
Louisiana,	0	0	4
Arkansas,	0	0	0
Missouri,	0	0	4
Illinois,	1	1	4
Indiana,	6	2	2
Ohio,	7	8	3
Kentucky,	0	1	5
Tennessee,	0	0	5
Michigan,	3	0	0
	56	52	65

## IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 4.

Mr. Benton moved to rescind the thirty-fourth rule of the Senate, so as to allow the Presiding Officer of the Senate to appoint the standing committees; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a copy of the accounts of the Treasury of the United States for the last two quarters of the present year.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

## ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. Duncan having given notice on Monday, the 2d inst. of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill, offered to introduce the bill, (without making the motion for leave,) and sent the bill to the Clerk's table.

Mr. Duncan stated, in explanation, this bill was the same which had passed the House last winter and had been sent to the Senate. He saw no need, therefore, of referring it to any standing committee; but if any gentleman desired that it should go to a committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, he should offer no objection. The bill had been fully discussed, and passed by an overwhelming majority.

After a discussion of some length, the question was taken on the postponement of the bill, Yeas 31, Nays 145.

The bill was then referred, as moved by Mr. Dromgoole, to a committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

## IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

The Chair stated that the standing committees would be announced on Monday, in accordance with the usual practice.

Mr. Sample gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to extend the Cumberland Road to the city of Alton; and a bill granting an additional quantity of land to aid in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Mr. White, on leave introduced the following bills; which were read, and ordered to a second reading, viz:

A bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; and

A bill granting certain lands to the State of Indiana, the better to enable said State to extend the Wabash and Erie canal to Cairo, on the Ohio river.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Barringer submitted the following resolution, and it was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to present to this House an estimate of the cost of acquiring the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, in a condition for resuming its operations.

## RHODE ISLAND AFFAIRS.

Mr. Steenrod submitted the following resolution, and it was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to present to this House an estimate of the cost of acquiring the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, in a condition for resuming its operations.

Resolved, That ten thousand extra copies of the report of the committee on the memorial of sundry members of the Legislature of Rhode Island be printed for the